

50X1-HUM

CLASSIFICATION ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ **CONFIDENTIAL**
SECURITY INFORMATION
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
INFORMATION FROM
FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS CD NO. --

COUNTRY China

SUBJECT Economic - Agriculture, production

DATE OF
INFORMATION 1951

HOW
PUBLISHED Daily newspapers

DATE DIST. + FEB 1952

WHERE
PUBLISHED China

NO. OF PAGES 2

DATE
PUBLISHED 25 Sep, 1 Oct 1951

LANGUAGE Chinese

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

THIS DOC. MAY CONTAIN INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE
OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE MEANING OF ESPIONAGE ACT 50
U. S. C. 31 AND 32, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR THE REVELATION
OF ITS CONTENTS IN ANY MANNER TO AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PRO-
HIBITED BY LAW. REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

CHINA AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION HIGH IN 1951

Peiping reports on 1951 agricultural production indicate generally better crops throughout the country in 1951 than in 1950. However, the production did not reach the national goals. Agricultural loans in Kiangsi by the People's Bank have put farmers on their feet again after several bad years.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION HIGH IN 1951 -- Shanghai, Ta Kung Pao, 25 Sep 51

Peiping, 24 September (Hsin-hua) -- With the exception of certain limited areas of serious drought or insect infestation, particularly in Inner Mongolia, Chahar, Suiyuan, Hopei, Shensi, and Shansi, production generally was greater than in 1950, although not up to the national goals set at the beginning of 1951. The credit for the accomplishment can be attributed to the willingness of the peasants to follow the leadership of the government in better cultivation and fertilization and irrigation, use of improved seeds, insect-control campaigns and drought-control measures. Northeast crops averaged 80 percent of normal.

Particularly encouraging was the good crop in the formerly flood-ridden Huai Ho basin, where flood control measures carried out during the last 2 years have practically eliminated flood threats.

SAYS HUNAN CROPS EXCELLENT DESPITE ADVERSE WEATHER -- Hankow, Ch'ang-chiang Jih-pao, 1 Oct 51

Incomplete data reveal that the 1951 paddy rice crop in Hunan will be 15 billion catties, 1.5 billion catties more than the 1950 crop, and 3 billion catties over the 1948 preliberation crop. Cotton acreage was increased from 927,000 mou (one mou equals 1/6 acre) in 1950 to 2,400,000 mou. The crop is expected to be 61 million catties more than the 1948 preliberation and the 1930 prewar crops. The tea crop of over 40 million catties will top the 1950 crop by over 3 million catties. The hemp and tung-oil crops will also top the 1950 output. Production rise has been aided by the fact that land reform has been completed among 55 percent of the people.

CONFIDENTIAL

- 1 -

CLASSIFICATION ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

STATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAVY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NSRB	DISTRIBUTION									
ARMY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AIR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FBI										

50X1-HUM

CONFIDENTIAL **CONFIDENTIAL**

This encouraging result has been attained in spite of a general spring rainy period of 40 days that resulted in a reduction of more than 300 million catties in spring crops followed later by a 60-day drought which reduced yield in high-land areas by as much as 40 to 50 percent.

During the last 2 years, irrigation and drainage projects carried out have benefited 17,600,000 mou of tillable fields.

AGRICULTURAL LOANS BOOST PRODUCTION -- Nan-ch'ang, Kiangsi Jih-pao, 1 Oct 51

After 2 years of flood [1948-1949] and one year of drought [1950] plus a period of warfare in Kiangsi, the farmers of the province were very short of resources for increasing agricultural production in 1951.

Consequently, the People's Bank came to their aid with a variety of loans all contributing to agricultural activity. The chief loans were as follows:

1. For direct agricultural and supplementary production activities -- 122 billion yuan.
2. For water conservancy projects benefiting 2,300,000 men -- 20 billion yuan. (In some cases, the improvements made possible two crops of paddy rice instead of only one, or one crop of inferior rice.)
3. For purchase of work animals -- 12 billion yuan.
4. For oil presses -- 50 million yuan.

Collections have been rapid. All 1950 winter loans and 1951 spring loans were paid off by September 1951.

- E N D -

CONFIDENTIAL

- 2 -

CONFIDENTIAL